

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## THE FARMERS'

National Congress Convened at Parkersburg, This State.

EVERY STATE IS REPRESENTED

By Delegates Appointed by the Various Governors.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Formal Welcoming Addresses and Responses—Governor MacCorkle not Present—President Clayton's Annual Address—His Plea for the Co-operation of Capital and Labor. The Objects of the Organization, Which is Non-Partisan—The Work of the Congress—Committee on Resolutions Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 3.—The fourteenth annual session of the Farmers National Congress was formally opened this morning at 10 o'clock in the Academy of Music. President Clayton, of Iowa, rapped for order and the audience was led in prayer by Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin, of this city. The address of welcome on behalf of the farmers of West Virginia was delivered by Dr. John A. Myers, director of the agricultural experiment station at the University. Colonel Daniel Needham, president of the New England Agricultural Society, responded to the address of welcome.

The next speaker was Mayor W. H. Smith, Jr., whom President Clayton introduced as the handsomest mayor in the United States, and a most clever representative of the distinguished Smith family. The reply to the mayor's address was made by Hon. John M. Stahl, of Illinois, the secretary of the national congress. It being announced that Governor MacCorkle could not attend, Hon. John A. Hutchinson was introduced to represent him and take his place, which he did in an exceedingly clever manner. There is considerable feeling over the failure of Governor MacCorkle to keep his promise to attend.

President Clayton, of Iowa, then delivered his annual address. In an able speech he showed that the farmers control sixty-six per cent of the wealth of the country. He advocated restricted immigration.

PRESIDENT CLAYTON'S ADDRESS.

Among other things, President Clayton said:

The true position of capital and labor is to march hand in hand. To labor we owe every science that improves and every art that adorns. When we see man, small and insignificant, with feeble powers receive from the hand of his creator a bar and barren planet; when we see him with his puny powers wrest a subsistence for all the thronging multitudes who have lived; when we see the valley of years and the highway of centuries marked with monuments of mighty achievements; when we consider the improvements that have been added to the property of mankind; when we see the teeming hordes and the multiplied millions forming the wealth of nations, and realize that labor has accomplished all this and much more, the feeling within us is strong to say that labor is king; that labor should enjoy the advantages that have been wrung from the hard conditions of its environment.

Wealth is the fulcrum upon which labor rests and operates. Wealth, no less than labor, renders luminous the pathway of the ages.

Whenever a monument has been raised, a discovery made, an achievement accomplished, a continent discovered, a civilization changed or a city built, capital gave direction to labor. Where a river has been bridged, a mountain tunneled, a continent crossed, and a nation has been webbed with iron tracks, it has been by the co-operation of capital and labor. The busy wheels of commerce that disturb the quiet of every community, the manufacturing establishments that consume vast quantities of products, that send out every needed implement and every necessary article for man's use, that construct the ships that cruise on the quiet water, that establish fortifications frowning upon an arrogant enemy, and that float the ship lines that plow deep the vast waters of the high seas to every market known to civilization are the joint results of capital and labor.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

This government of ours, reared by the blood of our fathers, is a magnificent heritage. The possibilities that may be accomplished under its protection can hardly be estimated. The pride of all true Americans is to extend a hospitable hand to all who would come to our shores to better their condition; but we want no fugitive from justice whose purpose is to overthrow law and order.

Under the proud flag of this great country there is room for the oppressed and the down-trodden of all nationalities that would better their social and political condition; but the immigrant that expects protection under our constitution, and who breathes the free atmosphere of our political independence, must leave behind him his political vices, and he must learn to be an American citizen.

Regarding the agricultural interests of the country, it is immaterial whether the theory that good has been accomplished by organization be true or whether it be false. We are confronted with the fact that every business interest is entrenched behind some kind of combination and it must be met by like combination on the part of the great producing classes, not with selfish and unreasonable demands, but to the extent of placing the Congress of the United States and the various state legislatures in possession of the necessary information to protect and to build up the productive industries of the country.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

As shown by the census report of

1890 the farm values of the United States were as follows:

Farms and improvements.....\$14,000,000,000  
Farm products, 1890.....2,400,170,484  
Live stock.....2,938,767,573  
Farm implements.....494,547,407

Grand total.....\$19,833,485,464

This gives to the farming element of the United States about 30 per cent of the entire wealth of the nation. When we include the landed interest, with all that legitimately belongs to it, we control fully 65 per cent of the wealth of the republic. In discussing this question the secretary of agriculture in his annual report truly says that the agricultural interest "represents thirty million people, or nearly one-half of our present population."

In view of this magnificent representation of what we claim as legitimately belonging to farm resources, it should be no surprise that we make an effort to protect our splendid interests. Representing a large per cent of the population of the entire country, any organization to which the farming element would remain loyal, could approach the Congress of the United States with the greatest confidence of success in securing a respectful hearing.

A NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

This is a non-political organization; and I think very properly so. Gentlemen will see at once the impropriety of this body trying to settle in a three days' session great economic questions; the Congress of the United States has been trying to settle these great questions for a hundred years, and we still have rabid protectionists, tariff for revenue only and straight free trade advocates. I am a Republican. I believe in the protective policy of that party as I believe in my existence, but I shall not spend one moment in this body in trying to enforce my peculiar political notions upon my equally conscientious colleagues.

There is scarcely a question that may be raised in this body, affecting our agricultural interests, but what will have a political side to it, but let us discuss those questions without reference to its influence upon any political party. Let us take each other by the hand, whether we be from Maine or from Georgia, from Pennsylvania or from Mississippi, and make one common cause for our great interest.

WHAT THE FARMER DOES.

Gentlemen of the congress, as an American citizen, and one that is in sympathy with every legitimate interest and occupation, whether it be north, south, east or west, I would not if I could pluck one leaf from the laurels won by the professions and the mechanical arts. From the medical profession, the legal profession and the pulpit have sprung eminent divines, splendid generals and the greatest statesmen.

I recognize in the press of this great country a wonderful power for good. I think I see in the arts a sublime beauty, and in the mechanics an indispensable industry. I think I fully appreciate and sympathize with every business interest; but you will pardon me, when I say, that back of all this, and as the motive power that underlies and that sustains every other interest, I think I see the productive interests of this great country. It is the quiet farmer that has ever been the advance guard of civilization, and it is the efforts of the sturdy yeomanry that has forced the soil to yield its tremendous contributions to the support of the business world and to furnish life and activity to our commercial centers; and we become bewildered and reason is lost in astonishment when we undertake to estimate the magnitude of our productive industries.

THE OBJECT.

Gentlemen of the congress! your constitution makes it my duty as your president to give you the object of this organization. Its object is contained in one short sentence of the first section of constitution, which says: "Its object shall be to advance the agricultural interests of the Union." We seek to do this in two ways, first, to mould and shape such legislation as the interests of the farmer require, and to present it to the state and national legislative bodies for their action, and as coming from a non-political body of representative men of agricultural pursuits. Second, it has a literary programme, as evidenced by the one prepared by your tireless and efficient secretary, and by which we seek to elevate the great masses now engaged in agricultural pursuits, to a position in keeping with that occupation.

I hope the final report of the committee on the platform that they may adopt, will be unselfish, high-toned in its character and statesman-like in its demands, that in the future as in the past, those resolutions will meet with a careful and respectful consideration of the Congress of the United States.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After dinner the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Alabama, T. J. Keith; Florida, W. A. Cooper; Georgia, G. M. Riales; Illinois, J. B. Foley; Indiana, J. T. Offit; Iowa, L. S. Coffin; Maryland, D. Lyon Rogers; Massachusetts, Daniel Needham; Mississippi, Frank Wall; New Hampshire, J. W. Sanborn; New York, A. Childs; North Carolina, J. R. Tilley; Ohio, Judge William Lawrence; Pennsylvania, Hon. H. F. James; Rhode Island, Hon. N. D. Pierce; Tennessee, G. M. Slaughter; Vermont, O. M. Tinkham; Virginia, R. K. Horne; West Virginia, T. C. Ackeson; Michigan, A. Campbell.

This is the most important committee of the congress. Resolutions strongly advocating protection to wool and cotton were offered by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and referred to the above committee.

At to-night's session Hon. A. P. Potter, of New York, delivered an address on the farmers and taxation, showing the evils of the present system of taxation and the astounding dishonesty of people in giving in property for taxation. There are 135 delegates here, representing twenty-one states from California to Massachusetts and Florida.

A COINCIDENCE AND ITS RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By a strange coincidence, Charles H. Doling, who was a jail guard thirteen years ago, and who permitted Capt. H. W. Howgate to escape, was reappointed to his old position last Saturday, a few days after Howgate's recapture in New York. Today the judges of the district court conferred with Warden Leonard, of the jail, and as a result Doling was relieved from duty.

## TERRIBLE STORIES

Of the Abuse of Power by the New York Police.

THE SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

At Yesterday's Session of the Lexow Committee—Brutal Treatment of a Woman by a Member of the Force. Evidence that the Police are Still Demanding Blood Money—A Mother Whose Children Were Torn from Her—Max Hochstein's Peculiar Power.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mr. Moss, attorney for the Parkhurst society, opened today's proceedings before the Lexow investigating committee by placing in evidence a chattel mortgage given by David Kroman to David Kroman. The first David had already testified before the committee that he gave the mortgage to raise money to pay the police for protection.

Policeman Ambrose W. Hussey, formerly a ward detective, was the first witness of any interest. Mrs. Urchittel, who some time ago appeared before the committee, had testified that an officer had walked her around the streets all one night and then took down her stockings to search for money. The prosecution tried to show that Hussey was the officer. Hussey testified that a stool pigeon named Black had told him that a policeman named Charles A. Place was the man who took the money.

An affidavit was read from Black saying he was present when Place demanded money in the woman's store. There had evidently been some difficulty between the two officers. Officer Place took the stand and swore he never saw the woman or took money from her. He said he denied to Hussey that he knew the woman and that Hussey then asked him to help him out by swearing that the woman was disreputable.

The woman then took the stand. An interpreter translated her testimony. First was read a lengthy affidavit by her stating that what she had testified before the committee in September was true. Her story was a shameful one. Her children were torn from her by the policeman and placed in an asylum. She was scourged from pillar to post by the police and by Max Hochstein, an East End politician, who is at present under indictment for assaulting a reporter. Hochstein at first, under the guise of a friend, advised her to pay the police and later insulted and hounded her.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

As the woman, who bore a respectable appearance, told her story she sobbed hysterically and lifting her hands to heaven, she cried "My children! My children!" in her own language. Her children are now in an orphan asylum.

Senator Bradley was so moved by the story of apparent injustice that he instructed Mr. Moss to secure the release of the children.

The woman had been looking around the court room. Her eyes lighted on Hussey. She recognized the author of her troubles in a moment, and became intensely agitated. She pointed dramatically at the officer, and half starting from the witness chair, cried in English, of which she speaks but a little: "That's him. That's him."

For a moment she seemed as if she would spring at the officer. It was some time before she became quiet, when she was conducted to a seat, from where she alternately sobbed and glared at Hussey.

Counsel Goff said that he would like to call the attention of the committee to an abuse which should be remedied on their return to Albany. Too much power, he declared, was vested in the Gery society. Children could be torn from their parents, and there was no way of getting them back if the society desired otherwise. While Mr. Gery's objects were humane, his methods were too arbitrary.

Elias Mandel testified that in 1893 he kept a restaurant at 191 Delancey street. Hussey came to him and demanded \$100 for protection for gambling. He was arrested by Hussey on a false charge, later being subjected to too much persecution. Officer Hussey was at this point called upon to tell the committee if he had not threatened to blow out the brains of Narberth Peffer, a detective employed by the committee. He denied the story.

THEIR PULL SAVED THEM.

Morris Masch, of No. 3 Eldridge street, a cloak manufacturer, was the first witness after recess. He testified that clothing was stolen from his store about Christmas last year. Officers Hussey and Sholvey assisted in finding the thieves, but, although they made arrests and had a strong case when it came up in the Essex Market court, Masch was not allowed to call his witnesses and the thieves were discharged. Their "pull" had saved them from being sent to jail.

Mrs. Annie Treynor told a significant story. The woman supports her family by selling newspapers on a stand at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers street. She has the permission of the owner of the premises in front of which the stand is located. This morning, Policeman Lynch asked the woman if she paid rent. She answered in the negative. Then the policeman said: "You must pay me \$5 or I'll arrest you."

The woman not having the money declined to pay. Officer Lynch then arrested her and she was arraigned today in the Essex market court and discharged.

Policeman Lynch was present and was identified as the officer who to-day demanded \$5 from her.

"This is a remarkable case, because it shows the police are still demanding blood money," commented Mr. Goff.

Jacob Brummer, of 600 East Eighty-third street, testified he paid Ward Detective Hugh Brummer, of the East Eighty-eighth street station, \$5 a month when he owned a saloon at 1010 Avenue B. The last payment was made May 10 last. He also paid Ex-lspector Mat Murphy \$10 when the officer demanded it.

MAX HOCHSTEIN'S POWER.

Adolph Forster told a tale which throw some light on the peculiar power

wielded by the notorious Max Hochstein. Besides being a brute and an intimidator of women, he appears in the role of collector of tribute for the police. Forster testified he paid \$10 to him for protection for a coffee house. The business was legitimate, but Hochstein said he must pay up or he would be in trouble.

Many other poor East Side merchants followed, and told how the wardmen had called and sent them to Hochstein, who under threats of persecution collected the last cent they had. He told one poor fellow to "put his wife in lock" to raise money.

Just what putting a wife in pawn consisted of was not developed, but it was understood that Hochstein wanted to drive the woman to a life of shame.

John W. Goodwin, a former roundman of the fourth precinct, told a sensational story. Sergeant Magan was in the habit of bringing dissolute women into the station house for improper purposes. When Goodwin protested Magan forced him to sign a paper in which he resigned from the force. Goodwin wrote "under duress" at the bottom of the paper. The sergeant erased these words. Goodwin is now seeking reinstatement, and the courts have ordered the police board to try his case. Adjourned.

LATEST FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Significance of the Local Results is That a Republican Will Be Elected Governor by a Safe Majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Returns from all except two out of 164 towns in this state that held local elections Monday show a Republican gain of twenty-three towns. The majorities are not complete yet, but indicate a Republican majority sufficient to elect a governor without the election being thrown in the legislature at the November election. Of the towns heard from, 108 went Republican, 29 Democratic and 27 were divided.

Last year eighty-three were Republican, fifty Democratic and twenty-nine were divided.

The two missing towns are Sterling, in Windham county, and New Fairfield, in Fairfield county. Both of these were divided in politics last year.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC.

The Expected Happens—The Populists Snowed Under.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—A lighter vote was polled in the state election to-day than was cast two years ago. The Democratic ticket was elected by a majority estimated at 30,000. Atkinson, Democrat, for governor, ran behind his ticket, many old soldiers either scratched him or voted for Hines, Populist. Fulton county, outside of Atlanta, went for the Populist ticket.

DEPEW'S PREDICTION

That Morton's Majority Will be 50,000. The Republican Candidate Notified.

RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Ex-Vice President Morton's handsome residence at Ellerslie, near here, never was filled with a gayer lot of people than when the notification committee of the Republican party in this state called to-day to give their official announcement of the nomination to the gentlemen who are selected for the Republican state ticket.

Senator Saxton and Judge Albert Haight were with Mr. Morton when the visitors arrived.

General Collis, chairman of the nominating committee, delivered the notification addresses.

Messrs. Morton, Saxton and Haight followed with brief addresses of thanks and acceptance.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton then entertained the guests at luncheon and Chauncey M. Depew kept up a running fire of droll stories in lieu of oration.

After luncheon the three candidates and the committee were photographed, standing on the steps of the porch in rear of the mansion.

Mr. Depew waxed enthusiastic when asked as to the probable outcome of the election. He said there was no doubt in his mind about the result, and he placed Mr. Morton's majority at 50,000.

DR. DAVID SWING DEAD.

The Famous Chicago Divine Dies of Blood Poisoning Due to Jaundice.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Prof. David Swing died at 8:10 o'clock to-night of acute blood poisoning, brought on by an attack of jaundice.

This morning Prof. Swing's temperature was very high. He gave no signs of consciousness. The physicians attending him would not say anything, but from their actions and careful attendance upon him it was plain that they regarded his condition as being critical and that there was only the remotest shadow of hope for his life.

Late in the afternoon the physicians announced that blood poisoning had set in and that the patient's death could only be a matter of a few hours. Every possible restorative was applied in vain and at ten minutes after 5 o'clock Professor Swing was dead.

Prof. Swing was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1830, at which place his father was engaged in the steamboat business. At the age of eighteen the boy entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1852.

SIGNIFICANT WORDS

Uttered by McKinley at Newton, Kansas.

A Revival of Patriotism Wanted.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Oct. 3.—After speaking to the large crowds that gathered at Peabody, Strong City and Newton, Governor McKinley arrived here at 4 o'clock. Hon. E. W. Morrill, Republican candidate for governor, joined the party at Topeka, and at several places introduced Mr. McKinley. Major Morrill is a native of Maine, and handed to Thomas B. Reed his first certificate entitling him to teach school, but at Strong City he took occasion to announce Governor McKinley as the man to be given the Presidential nomination in 1896.

At Newton, the last stopping place, Governor McKinley gave utterance to some significant words. He said: "What we want here is a little more patriotism and a little less anarchy. We want to remember that the freedom to make law does not give the freedom to break them. What we want is a revival of patriotism in the United States, and protection is a part of patriotism, for protection stands for our country and our flag."

## "VOTERS OF HONOR"

Who are Victims of a Very Shrewd Democratic Scheme.

WILSON MONEY IN CIRCULATION

And Put to a Peculiar Use in Barbour County—Corruption Boodle Planted Openly and its Purpose to Break up Republican Meetings—Republican Voters Sworn Into a Secret Society and Find out its Inwardness When it is too Late.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PHILIPPI, W. VA., Oct. 3.—The Republicans of the Second congressional district should keep a sharp lookout for the Democratic corruption fund.

There is one of the most notorious, high handed schemes in operation here ever inaugurated in a civilized community.

About six weeks ago an ex-Republican, George Ensminger, who voted the Democratic ticket for the first time at the last election, assisted by one Benjamin Parks, an ex-organizer of the Farmers' Alliance, organized a club known as the United Voters of Honor, which now consists of forty-three Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

At the beginning of this organization there were but few Republicans taken in, and the intention, as set out by the leader, seems to be to select from the two tickets in the field the men for the various offices, regardless of politics. The men for whom the club is to vote as a unit were to be selected, as represented to the Republicans, by the members of the club, two-thirds of the members present being necessary to a choice.

It is now clear beyond question that the Democratic ticket had been selected at the very inception of the organization, when at least three-fourths of the members present were Democrats.

At least four Republicans were selected and fixed to induce other Republicans to join the club, and when the solicitors began to increase the membership a justice of the peace was called in and administered an oath or obligation to the effect "That they were not to make any of the secrets known, and were to abide by the rules and actions of the club from the beginning," after which they were informed that they were to vote the Democratic ticket, and any one who should refuse would be punished.

It is asserted by men who seem to know that six of the original projectors received for their remuneration about \$300; that they received money there is no question. The amount seems to be the only thing in question, or without proof.

One of the leaders made several trips to Gratton, and was seen to enter Col. McGraw's office, and on one of these occasions, on his return home, exhibited a large roll of money, and on another occasion entered a school house where there was a club meeting in session and said that he had "Wilson money"—\$500 (exhibiting a roll of money), for the purpose of breaking up Republican clubs. This was Thursday night, and on Saturday night following he almost succeeded in breaking up a Republican meeting.

MARION REPUBLICANS

Nominates a Splendid Ticket Amid Great Enthusiasm—A Magnificent Convention. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Oct. 3.—The Republican county convention which met here to-day was one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in Marion county. The opera house would scarcely hold the crowd, and the enthusiasm manifested showed the fact that the Marion county Republicans are thoroughly in earnest in a united and determined effort to carry the county by a big majority this year. The ticket is the strongest which could have been made, and every nomination was greeted by cheers and applause. Every Republican there pledged himself to support the nominees, and there never was such a display of good feeling or such a lack of anything in the shape of discord or disagreement, and every Republican went home fully satisfied and jubilant over an invincible ticket.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Chairman Showalter, who nominated for temporary chairman Mr. J. W. Kerns, of Mannington. Committees were appointed after a routing speech by the chairman, and the convention adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The convention met at half-past one, and the report of the committee on permanent organization reported for chairman Hon. John W. Mason; for secretary, E. F. Hartley. Mr. Mason addressed the convention in a brief speech, congratulating it on its size and the enthusiasm displayed. He said the Republicans had a great opportunity this year; that it was to the interests of Marion county Republicans to defeat, not only the author of the new tariff bill, but that the whole principle of free trade must be defeated. Mr. Mason closed with an earnest and forcible appeal to the people of the district to vote down the man and the measure which has already proven so disastrous to this district, as evinced by the reduction of the wages of the miners of this section. He was applauded time and again, and at the conclusion of the address the convention cheered and applauded long and loud.

The business of the convention was then taken up and the following ticket nominated: For delegates to the legislature, Dr. J. H. Brownfield, of Fairmont district, and Jesse F. Sturm, of Lincoln district; for county commissioner the convention nominated by acclamation Hon. Marcus Morgan, of Winfield; for county superintendent of schools, James M. Satterfield, of Fairmont; for judge of the intermediate court, B. F. Charlton, esq., of Mannington; for county surveyor, J. B. Miller, of Union district.

Hon. T. W. Fleming addressed a few congratulatory remarks to the convention, and urged them to support Hon. A. G. Dayton for congress. At the mention of Mr. Dayton's name there went up the applause was deafening. Three cheers were given for the ticket and three for Dayton, and the convention adjourned.

CORBETT ACCEPTS.

He at Last Consents to Fight Fitzsimmons and as Many More as Come the Same Day.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Champion James J. Corbett, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter to-night, stated that he had covered Fitzsimmons' money in New York.

"What have you to say Mr. Corbett," asked the reporter, "to Fitzsimmons' reply to your sweeping challenge?"

"There is no reply to make," the champion replied. "Fitzsimmons is probably not aware of the fact that I have covered his money in New York. I had \$1,000 up to match O'Donnell against Fitzsimmons, and I have telegraphed to have it transferred to cover Fitzsimmons' challenge. I will meet Fitzsimmons in New York on Thursday to make final arrangements. I will also meet any other heavy-weight or any other weight in the world the same day. As many of them as like to come with \$10,000, I will meet all in one week any time after the first of July that they wish to choose."

"The public no doubt are paralyzed at this remarkable declaration I have made, but nevertheless, I have the money and if any one thinks I am bluffing or foolish, all they have to do is to put up \$10,000 and make me look like a monkey before the world if I am not in earnest. I will meet all heavy weights or any other weights in the world that have \$10,000, beginning with Fitzsimmons. I am sick and tired of the pugilistic business and want to retire and after I retire, no one can throw it up in my face that I have not defended the championship of America against the world."

THE LITTLE ROCK CYCLONE.

The Loss Will Reach a Million Dollars. List of the Killed and Injured—Ruin Everywhere.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 3.—The losses from last night's storm will aggregate nearly \$1,000,000.

The damage at the state insane asylum is \$200,000. Dr. Ingate, assistant superintendent, was killed beneath falling walls, three attendants and two patients are also missing. The state penitentiary sustained a loss of \$10,000. A convict named James was killed and several others injured. Jackson Boyd and a three-year-old child were crushed to death in their home by a falling wall. When taken from the ruins the child was clasped in its father's arms. Both were dead.

The killed: Dr. J. T. Ingate, Jackson Boyd, son of Jackson Boyd, J. T. Griffin. Injured: C. T. Monroe, John Eaton, Jerry Donahue, Sam O. Smith, Will Ward, John Brown, Fritz Reis, Mrs. L. Volmer, Mrs. J. Janks, Mrs. John Prewitt, Joe Holloway, Joe Swift, John Fontenrouse, W. D. Trotter, Miss Lucille West, W. A. Langford, John Ballou, Tom Forbes, —Houser, George B. Cross, Calvin Prather, J. M. Ryan, J. C. Biggs, J. D. Bowling, Dr. Lakeland, A. Henry, Will Harvey, convict; Tim Mitchell, convict, probably fatally; Gilbert Baker, convict; Lee Hinson, convict; Will Singleton, convict; J. J. Smith, guard; John Witt, guard.

China-Japan War.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—French troops are massing in Tonquin. It is reported that the Japanese have captured Kin Lien Cheng, on the eastern side of the Yalu river.

One hundred and fifty thousand men have been gathered at Peking for the defense of the city, but of this number only 7,000 are effectively armed.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

W. T. Nolls, of Martinsburg, W. Va., has been appointed an immigrant inspector.

The cash balance in the treasury yesterday was \$120,944,939, of which \$59,372,305 was gold reserve.

Actress Marie Walworth was refused her application for absolute divorce against Louis James on her default.

Samuel R. Yost, of South Bethlehem, Pa., has been disbarred from practice before the interior department for violations of the pension laws.

Suits have been brought by Morgan & Wright, of Chicago, in the United States court at Trenton, N. J., against the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company for the infringement of patents for pneumatic tires.

The Illinois state superintendent of insurance reports the following companies doing business illegally in Illinois: World's Mutual Benefit Association, of Wheeling, W. Va., and the Catholic Mutual Relief Society of America.

The Olympic club of New Orleans has notified Corbett that Fitzsimmons has been declared champion heavy-weight because Corbett has refused to accept his challenge. A dispatch from Boston says Corbett has posted \$10,000 to fight Fitzsimmons.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Lahn from Bremen. Southampton—Alor from New York. Copenhagen—Polonia from New York. Queenstown—Servia from New York. New York—Salerno from Rio Janeiro. Liverpool—Libertine from Montreal. Glasgow—Sardinian from Montreal.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, cooler; westerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; light local showers near the lakes; cooler; west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY as furnished by U. S. SERVICE, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 72 3 p. m. 73  
9 a. m. 70 7 p. m. 69  
12 m. 71 73 Weather—Changeable.

COUPON

FOR

PART No. 27,

GLIMPSES OF AMERICA

This Coupon, with 10c is good for Part 27 of "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA" One part issued each week.